

Salvation Army 1893
The plan of campaign...

Amput
Eccles. Hist.
Canada

Salvation Army

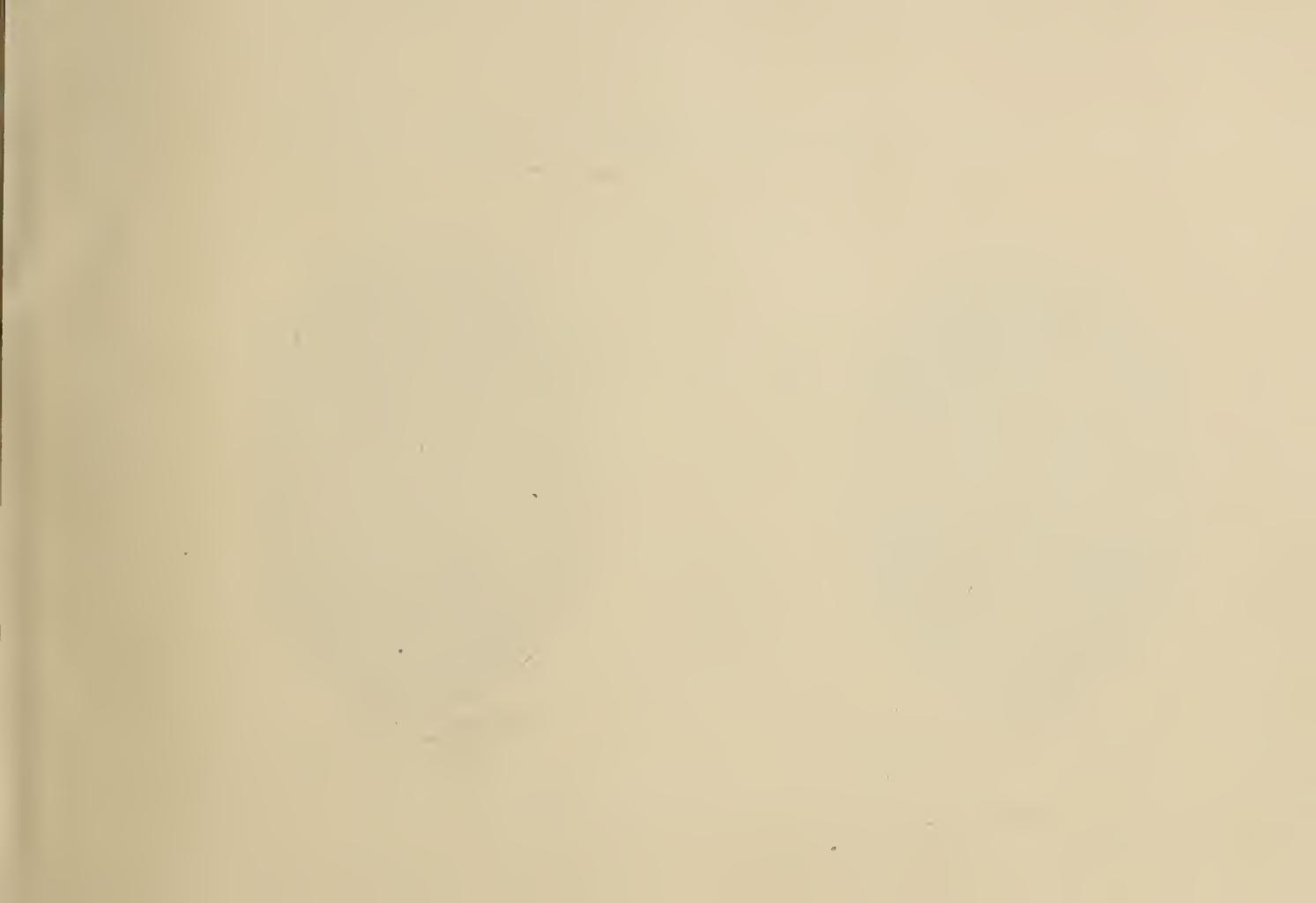
S. The First Decade;

or.

The Plan of Campaign for 1893.



Territorial Headquarters,
Albert Street, Toronto, Ont.





COMMANDANT HERBERT H. BOOTH.



MRS. HERBERT H. BOOTH.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN
FOR 1893,

OR,

THE FIRST DECADE OF THE SALVATION ARMY

IN CANADA.



CORNELIE BOOTH,

HERBERT H. BOOTH,

COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

REV. WILLIAM BOOTH, GENERAL.

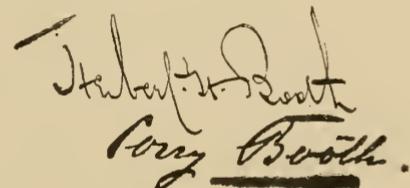
P R E F A C E.

This pamphlet is issued for three purposes. In the first place as a method of making known our thankfulness to God for the mercies of the past. Ten years ago the flag of the Salvation Army was planted by men and women unknown and unrecognized and opposed by many difficulties, in the name of God and the Gospel which He gave to the world. To-day it is a great organization, a drilled force of untiring agents whose voice may be heard on the streets and in its own barracks from ocean to ocean.

In the second place we wish by this publication to indicate that we recognize the power of God's workings through the hearts of simple and child-like men as the sole means by which this glorious accomplishment has been wrought. The achievements of the Salvation Army have not been by the might either of wealth, or wisdom, or influence, but by the very same Spirit that empowered the apostles of old.

In the third place we firmly believe that this little book will be important as indicating a period in our history, when, as an organization, we have passed unharmed through the furnace of slander and misconception all the stronger for the trial and the purer for the test.

In faith, too, we venture to predict that the projects which are spoken of in these pages will have great consequences in the salvation of many multitudes of precious souls, and a re-awakening of all the zeal and courage which has distinguished the Army's onward progress throughout the world.



T. Hubert H. Booth
Copy Booth.

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CHAPTER I.

Ten Years Ago and Now.

ANY ONE who stands for a moment in contemplation, however limited his view of things past and to come, necessarily adjusts and rounds off his vision by a general, though it be an incomplete survey. He looks around on mountains and plains, lakes and rivers, and apportions each its place. It is the whole that makes up the picture in his mind. This is a great doctrine. Whoso knoweth a thing *wholly*, seeth a thing *wholly*, is a wise man. But the worst of it is the world and man, a component part of it, only see in part, and this is the cause of half our miseries.

And this in measure is true of the Salvation Army. Perhaps by our birth and training we have come nearer taking a comprehensive, as distinguished from a partial survey of things. And yet, as is the lot of all, the same human weakness finds us out. It is that which looks biggest which for the time often claims most notice. We have constantly to remind ourselves that after all we are not to judge by the looks at all. It is forever true that the things which are seen are but temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal. When the surface is blown upon by the winds, there is still a deep beneath unconscious of any surface movement, but swaying hither and thither as the mighty currents lead.

The celebration of any anniversary gives an opportunity for such a general, all-embracing, comprehensive survey. Each single event dwindles away into its relative position, not in the order of time, but of its influence. And out of the various elements which constitute the period, a picture is drawn which, if true to the original, portrays in miniature in the pages of a book the events which as they have occurred in sequence spread themselves over a year.

We have entered on our tenth anniversary. This may, therefore, very fitly be called an anniversary of anniversaries. And so much the more on this account, what we have stated is true. The period under review is not one nor two, but ten years. The comparison is not one year with another, but the last with the first. The mind travels back and we commence life over again. We begin at the beginning. The past becomes present, and then, suddenly, by a wonderful mind-shifting of the scene, the present is restored, and involuntarily we compare the present with the past.

TWO GREAT FACTS.

In 1882 the Army first began its work in Canada. It was one of those outshoots of life which invariably happen. Whatever the political relations between the two countries, the United States and Canada are indissolubly linked together in Army history. When Commissioner Railton in 1880 set foot on American soil and opened fire on New York, he could not forecast that, a year or two later, the work which was then commenced would spread over the border and encircle the land of the maple leaf. It has been so over and over again in Army history. An Army convert emigrates to Australia, and this seed, carried as it were by the winds across the waves, strikes root and in turn grows into a mighty tree. However it came to pass, by the blowing of the winds or the overflowing of the waters, by express arrangement or by the secret workings of Providence, the work did come to be opened up in Canada. There were many prophecies as to the unsuitability or otherwise of the Army for such a sphere. There always are. It is a sign of life. Whatever was the verdict come to in the minds of those concerned, the Army set itself manfully to the task of conquering the Dominion. The work struck fire, and the fire spread from town to town. Had it been but the passing blaze of a revival, fanned and fed by the labors of one or two or three specialities, there had been small hopes ten years hence of any superstructure being left. But that revival blaze was a fiery furnace, and in that furnace, with the fire, was precious metal, which, when the blaze was over, would be found, ten years hence, not metal in the rough, but fashioned in a thousand forms. That is the first great fact certified by the ten years' survey. We have at the present time a drilled force of over ten



The first man that moves, I'll run him through!

Scene 112
the
Early days



J. F. Laughlin, 22

thousand strong. There are 264 corps in the command of 452 Officers, or including Officers of all ranks 765, with other adjuncts and auxiliaries too numerous to mention.

THE SECOND FACT.

The second great fact which the ten years' survey establishes is the tangible and practical entity called property. Ten years ago it is questionable whether the wildest enthusiast would in his wildest moments ever have conceived that the Army in Canada would possess property to the value of nearly half a million dollars.

We are anticipating, however, as we shall have something further to say on both these questions—both the spiritual and the material aspects of the situation. We merely quote the figures at the present time by way of illustration to strengthen and supplement what we stated above. Ten years ago, with all the fervor and excitement of a new attack, we were after all but a small and insignificant people, who, if written up, could hardly hope to find a place in any gazetteer. To-day no gazetteer would be complete without a very ample mention of the work of the Salvation Army.



CHAPTER II.

A Retrospect of the Year, 1892.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO, whichever way it is viewed, has been an eventful year. Any year in which there is a change of Commissioners is, to Salvationists at any rate, an eventful one. In the present case, not only has there been a change of Commissioners, but there have been many other changes only second in interest and importance. There have been other circumstances too, which lend an added interest.

It would be impossible in a short account like this, to enter as fully as we could desire into these events. A change of Commissioners, however, is so important that we are bound, in common justice, to deal with the event more at length, which we have done in a subsequent chapter. Among the events of the year there is a special interest attaching to the visit of the Marechale, now that the life of the late Mrs. Booth is published. To go back to the time when as a child in her teens the plastic mind of the Marechale was being formed by the master hand of Mrs. Booth; to watch the process, step by step as she passes out of childhood's days and with other members of the family takes her place in the front of the battle; to take a leap of ten years and then to see and hear the fully developed warrior with our own eyes and ears, is calculated to stir emotions in the coldest heart.

THE MARECHALE AND COLONEL MCKIE.

The Marechale was the third child and the first daughter of General and Mrs. Booth. Her mother, when a child, had been forbidden to learn French through the fear that this might prove an inlet to a flood of infidel and doubtful literature. In the providence of God, and very wonderfully, the daughter became the pioneer of the work in France. As such she can

give a record of which she need not be ashamed,—such a record as must thrill any heart that beats with desire to see the Kingdom of God established on the earth.

There is a sharp contrast between the French Marechale and Colonel McKie. Colonel McKie, too, is a child of the Army, but in another sense, and of another stamp. He hails from Newcastle, in the North of England. At the time of his conversion he was wholly given up to do the works of evil. But he got converted, and that changed everything. In due time he became an Army officer. His record as such is one long tale of thrilling success in the service of God. He has commanded every one of the largest and most important corps in England as a Field Officer. He has become in turn a Divisional Officer—has stood by the Commandant's side in the training of Officers, and for some time past now has filled the very important and responsible sphere of International Travelling Commissioner.

His visit to Canada will be long remembered. We learn by contrasts. Colonel McKie and Canadians are a contrast, and in each case, doubtless, the one received and learnt of the other. Colonel McKie excels in all that illustrates the spirit of war. He has a warm place in our hearts, and we wish him God speed.

THE OLD AND THE NEW CHIEF SECRETARY.

1892 will be noted, anyway, so far as Canada is concerned, for the practical exhibition of the spirit of self-sacrifice and service on the part of Officers in the highest ranks. The Chief Secretary—Brigadier Holland, was under orders to farewell, and was waiting his appointment to another country. On the arrival of the Commandant he expressed his perfect willingness to remain and to serve as Lieutenant to the new Chief Secretary—Colonel Mackenzie. Such a beautiful instance of self-abnegation is not readily to be excelled.

The same thing may be said of the Field Secretary—Major Scott, who cheerfully and gladly consented to remain as Assistant to Brigadier Holland. So of Staff-Captain Fisher, the Financial Secretary. He was expecting to be transferred, but remained to assist the new Financial Secretary—Major Hall. All this has been an object-lesson to the world.

THE ANNUAL SACRIFICE.

Every year the Salvation Army has what in the Jewish Dispensation would correspond to the Annual Sacrifice ; only in the Salvation Army there are more likely to be two, three, four, or even half-a-dozen high occasions in the year. In Canada we have two—one in May, and one in September. The September occasion is in celebration of the Anniversary.

This year the anniversary was postponed for a couple of months in order that the Commandant might make himself better acquainted with Canadian affairs. The Councils were held in December. To enter into a detailed description of these Councils we should require to fill a chapter by itself, and even then we should not be able to do justice to them. It was the Tenth Anniversary, and these Councils very fitly closed our first decade and commenced the second. They were eminently owned by the blessing of God, and those who were privileged to be present will, in after years, look back to them as indicating the time when fresh hope, and life, and zeal, took possession of us all. In connection with these Councils we were favored with the presence of the Mayor (Mr. R. J. Fleming), Staff-Inspector Archibald, Mr. Massey, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, all of whom gave very high tributes to the work of the Army. In the succeeding chapter we give a brief report of the proceedings on this occasion.

THE DAY OF TRIAL.

No notice of 1892 would be complete without some reference to the excitement and troubles which fell upon us during the latter part of the year. Every community seems destined to have its day of trial. The day may be long delayed, but sooner or later it comes. It is one of those things which is always true, what in our ignorance, for want of any better way of expressing it, we call a *principle*. A principle is something which is essentially true, and applies as much to an individual as to a society. We have cause to thank God that when our day of trial came grace and strength were given us from above to withstand the evil day. That is the Divine side. There is, of course, the human side.

It is impossible to give the painful circumstances which led to this state of things. However strongly and ardently charity would plead to cover up a multitude of sins, we are bound by our duties to the public, our relations to each other, and our responsibility to God, to state clearly and plainly that a spirit of opposition had crept into our midst until by the very force of circumstances matters came to a head.

There is no need for us here to enter further into particulars or personalities. That is the part which wisdom and charity will combine to leave alone. All this trouble has only served to cement more closely together those that are true. We only too deeply regret that in the general excitement which prevailed some were carried away who we still hope will yet return. But of others we can only say that perhaps it was a blessing in disguise that they should have left our ranks. To say no worse, we are relieved by so much dead weight, and the chariot wheels, in consequence, by the good blessing of God, will be able to revolve the faster.

HARVEST FESTIVAL AND SELF-DENIAL.

There are several other events which, for many reasons, claim notice. One of them was the United Harvest Festival throughout the Dominion and Newfoundland. Very little time was possible for announcement, and yet a very wonderful result was achieved. Apart altogether from the spiritual results, \$3063 was raised by this effort at an expense of \$197. A maximum of result with a minimum of cost. Another event was the annual and universal Week of Prayer and Self-Denial. Here, again, God has been very good to us in enabling us to obtain the result accomplished, coming as the Week did, right in the very midst of troublous times. By the united efforts of our comrades and friends we were enabled to inform the General that Canada and Newfoundland had raised the sum of \$14,000. This was \$2,300 in advance of any previous year.

THE WAR CRY.

Special mention should be made of the War Cry, which is the accredited journal of the Salvation Army, and dates back to the first days. Upon the arrival of the Commandant in our

midst, and after a good deal of deliberation, many new features were introduced, and the War Cry underwent a complete reconstruction. When the new order of things was got started, and was well under weigh, another change occurred. Staff-Captain Read, who had so loyally and faithfully discharged his editorial duties for several years, was required to fill an important command which had become vacant in Newfoundland. Major Hall thereupon assumed the editorial functions.

SOME CASUALTIES.

Of the many local events of the year, first and foremost, before all others, the devastating fire in St. John's, Newfoundland, which reduced half the city to ashes, calls for sympathetic notice. The fire raged almost up to the spot where our barracks stands, but happily the building was preserved. Appeals were made both in our own and in the English "War Cry" on behalf of the sufferers from the disastrous fire, and the money received was forwarded to the Relief Fund.

Following not long after this was the fatal railway accident at St. Catharines. Some of our comrades were in one of the trains and were only, by a merciful interposition, delivered from death. Being delivered themselves, they turned their attention to the assistance of those who were in distress.

And, as if to complete the list of casualties, during the latter part of the year we had two of our Barracks burnt down, namely, Orillia and Trenton. In the latter case a sad and painful incident occurred, an old lady who had gone back to rescue her daughter being burnt in the flames.

OTHER LOCAL EVENTS.

The Wells' Hill Camp Meetings have hitherto been a yearly event. They were held as usual in 1892, and were begun with great promise, but the troubles referred to interfered somewhat with their success at the close. There were, however, many souls saved and blessed, for which we praise God.

There is seldom a year in any country where no fresh advances are made, and, although in the present case our attention has been largely occupied with consolidation, we were still able to commence an attack on Prince Albert, N.W.T., Winnipeg II., Man., Moosomin, Man., Bridgewater, N.S., and Huntingdon, P.Q. In addition to this, several of the Barracks underwent alterations and improvements, and were re-opened, including Richmond Street, Toronto—the Mother Corps—and Woodstock.

There have been the usual quota of births, deaths and marriages, perhaps more than the usual. Amongst those who entered into connubial joys are Staff-Captain Friedrich, the worthy Trade Secretary, and Staff-Captain Sharp. Several of our comrades were promoted to Glory, among them being Ensign Mitchell, who had faithfully fought in India, and whose wife has taken up the fallen sword.



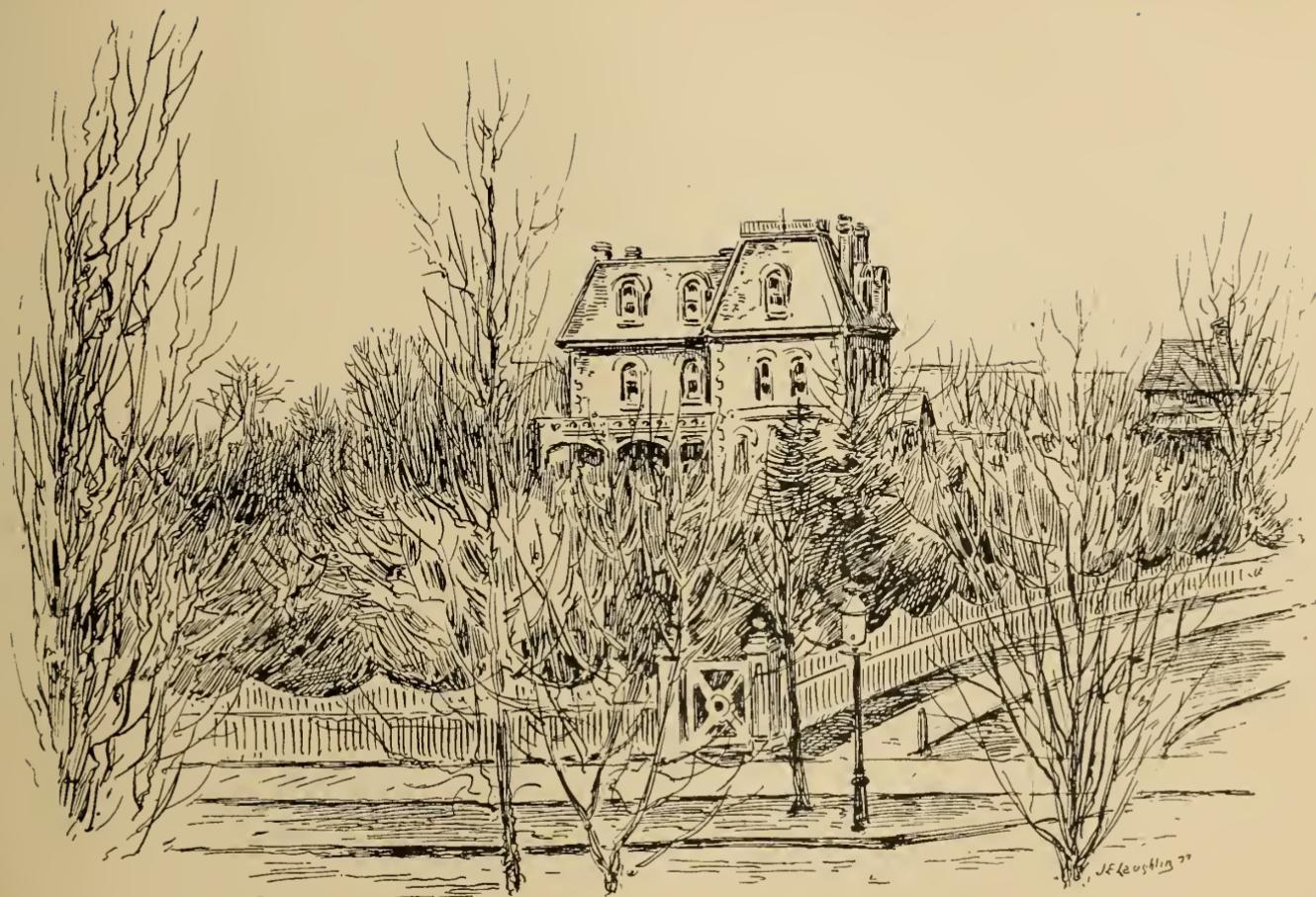
CHAPTER III.

The Prospect for 1893.—Rescue and Social Operations.

WHAT is done with the money? is a very common enquiry and a very apt one. If an appeal is made for funds, the very usual reply is that only a short time before it was announced that so many thousand dollars had been raised. All this is very true; true, that is, on one side and one side only. It is only another evidence of the truth that the world is bigger than it seems, and that, parallel with it, after all, the Salvation Army is very little known. However, it is not our purpose here to enter into any lengthy remarks upon the question of finance, interesting though such a course would be. We are inclined to think that even in the matter of dry figures a very readable chapter could be written. Our duty at the present time is just to sketch out briefly a few of the plans and proposals which we have in mind for 1893, and thus practically to show where the money goes.

We cannot do better than refer back to the anniversary meetings. These meetings included the introduction of several new developments. Perhaps there is no work in the Salvation Army that is so much known throughout the world, and no work so much applauded as the Rescue and Social operations. Here it is common for friend and foe alike to sink their differences and unite in recognizing the good work that is done; with exceptions, of course, as we suppose there always will be.

The Rescue Work is a world-wide institution. Although not exactly part of the more regular spiritual work of the Army, it is, nevertheless, carried on in conjunction with it in every quarter of the globe. Some statistics will be found at the end of the book showing somewhat of its



New Rescue House

J. F. Eastling '77

range and scope. In Canada we have at the present time six Rescue Homes. We have only to refer to the testimony of municipal authorities to show the influence they have exerted.

The Mayor of Toronto, R. J. Fleming, Esq., on the occasion of the anniversary meetings, said :

" He was pleased to recognize that a good share of the present satisfactory condition of things in the Empire City was due to the influence of the Salvation Army, and he had always been ready to admit it. He had reason, however, for not saying too much on the occasion referred to by the Inspector when the matter came before him in his official capacity. His Worship was afraid if he gave too much praise to the S. A. they would get too proud, although he knew they deserved it. God has blessed the Army because they are humble. The Inspector said he was glad to see the Mayor here to-night, and his worship was as proud to be here as they were to have him here. (Cheers.) His Worship then spoke in very high terms of the good work the Army was doing."

Staff-Inspector Archibald, of the Morality Department, of the City of Toronto, who had spoken previously, said :

" He warmly congratulated Mayor Fleming on being found in such an honorable position as the one he occupied at that moment. He then went on to speak of the great work that had been accomplished by the Army which had come under his own observation. Among other things he said that the Salvation Army could take a great share of the credit for the present moral position of the city. As to the recent troubles, no other organization could stand the scrutiny as well. He wanted to put it to the credit of the Army that during the whole ten years that the Army had carried on its operations in Toronto, there had been perfect harmony between the police and the Army authorities, except on just one occasion; with this exception there had never been anything approaching friction. He alluded to the fact that the Mayor had been enabled to reduce the staff of the police force at the beginning of the year, which fact could be traced largely to the beneficial results of the operations of the Salvation Army. He thought that the Mayor ought to have gone further and put his testimony on the official records. He stated that never on one occasion had the Army refused assistance to any case the police had brought before their notice, either in regard to the poor unfortunate women, or the still more unfortunate children. He particularly eulogized the Rescue Work, and also suggested that as the Army had by its powerful influence reduced the expenses of the city an additional grant should be given from the city funds. (Loud applause.)"

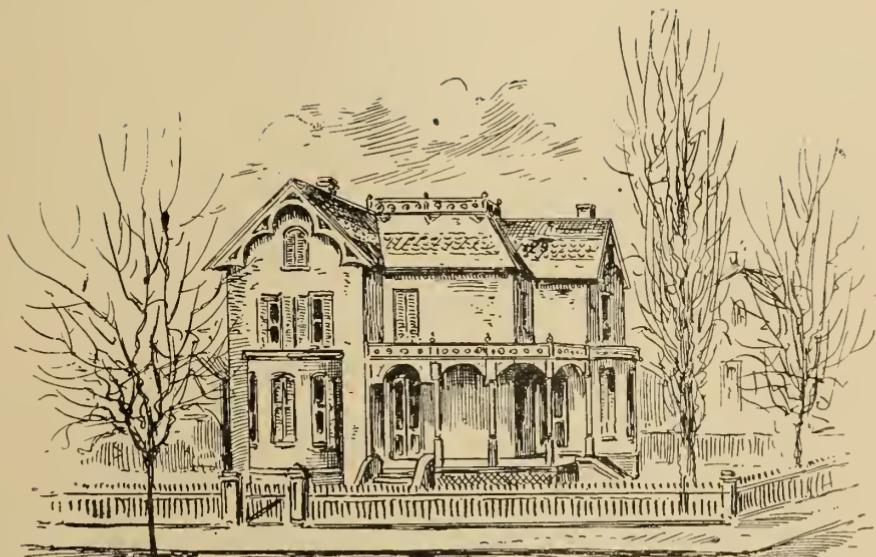
Mr. H. A. Massey, of the well-known firm of Massey & Harris, who was present on the occasion referred to, said :

"He expressed his deep sense of gratitude for the invitation that had been tendered, and the honor he felt at being present on this occasion. He referred to the small amount of crime that existed to-day in the city in comparison with that of some years ago, and he believed that this desirable change was to a great extent due to the work of the S. A., who had been indefatigable in their efforts to reform those who were low in sin. He referred to the sacrifice and self-denial that was practised in the Army, hence he considered it was no marvel that God should have blessed them with such wonderful success in their work, and said, 'We have reason to be proud of the work they have accomplished, and it behoves us as citizens to lend them a helping hand as they have benefited our city by the work they are doing to the bodies, as well as the greater work of salvation to the souls around us, and I do hope and pray that their work may continue to prosper, and if any of us here should live out another decade that we may have to say that their work has quadrupled what it has done in the past, and I have no doubt it will.'

NEW RESCUE HOME AND INDUSTRIES.

The Toronto Rescue Home has been for years past located in commodious premises in Wilton Avenue in the city. The premises were everything that could be desired in point of size, and being in the city, there were many conveniences. On the other hand, for the very reason that the premises were *in* the city, there were equal and even greater disadvantages. What we had been longing after for some time were suitable premises outside the city, where there would also be opportunity for providing by the industry of the inmates for the maintenance in part of the Home. That opportunity came. Our attention was drawn to some premises in Jamieson Avenue, which seemed every way suited for our purposes. They were taken, and as will be gathered from the above, the new Rescue Home was opened under very auspicious circumstances. Mr. Massey very kindly undertook this interesting little ceremony, and after handing the keys to Mrs. Booth, the Home was formally opened. One of the incidents of the opening was a gift of \$500 from an American lady, Mrs. Cook. It was all the more welcome because it came at a time when we were peculiarly pressed for funds, and because, moreover, it was unexpected.

It will be interesting to our friends to know that attached to the premises are two acres of land, largely stocked with fruit trees. There is also a chicken farm. Part of the ground has



Childs' home of better
Jameson Avenue - TORONTO.

J. Laughton

been partitioned off for the purpose of a chicken run, and chicken houses have been erected. These are some of the new industries which have been started.

It is too soon yet to speak of the results, but we are very much encouraged with the prospects. We shall be glad at any time to receive live young chickens, if any friend would kindly send them addressed to the Rescue Home, Jamieson Avenue, Parkdale, West Toronto, carriage paid.

Another industry that has been started is the making of colored texts, on the same plan as that of the Rescue Homes in England. Here, too, we have every hope that not only will suitable work be found, but a source of revenue be provided for the maintenance of the Home. Mrs. Booth has personally taken upon herself the supervision of the whole of the Rescue operations in the territory, and will be pleased at any time to answer any enquiries or communications that any friend would like to make. Letters addressed either to Headquarters, corner James and Albert Streets, Toronto, or to the Rescue Home, will reach her.

THE CHILDREN'S SHELTER.

Side by side with the Rescue Work is the Children's Shelter. If for no other reason than the removal of the Rescue Home to other premises, it was found necessary to find a separate place for the children. But apart from this, it is in every way desirable that the children should have some place of their own. We have, therefore, taken suitable premises away from the city where the children under our charge will have the benefit of fresh air. At the same time the Children's Shelter is in near proximity to the Rescue Home, so that the two branches of the work will, as hitherto, be supervised as far as possible together. Here, too, Mrs. Booth takes upon herself, with the assistance of suitable officers, the superintendence of the work.

Many touching little tales could be told of some of the children under our protection, tales that would make even the hardest heart relent. Jesus loved the children and welcomed them to Himself, and the Salvation Army seeks to do the same work by taking under its shelter those that are destitute and ready to perish. Who would not help in such a Christ-like cause as this?

At the time of writing, a very touching little letter has been received from a Sunday School class, which we cannot do better than quote as showing the interest which is felt outside our borders in the work of the Children's Shelter.

"LITTLE BRITAIN, Decr. 28, '92.

"TO THE CHILDREN OF THE REFUGE:

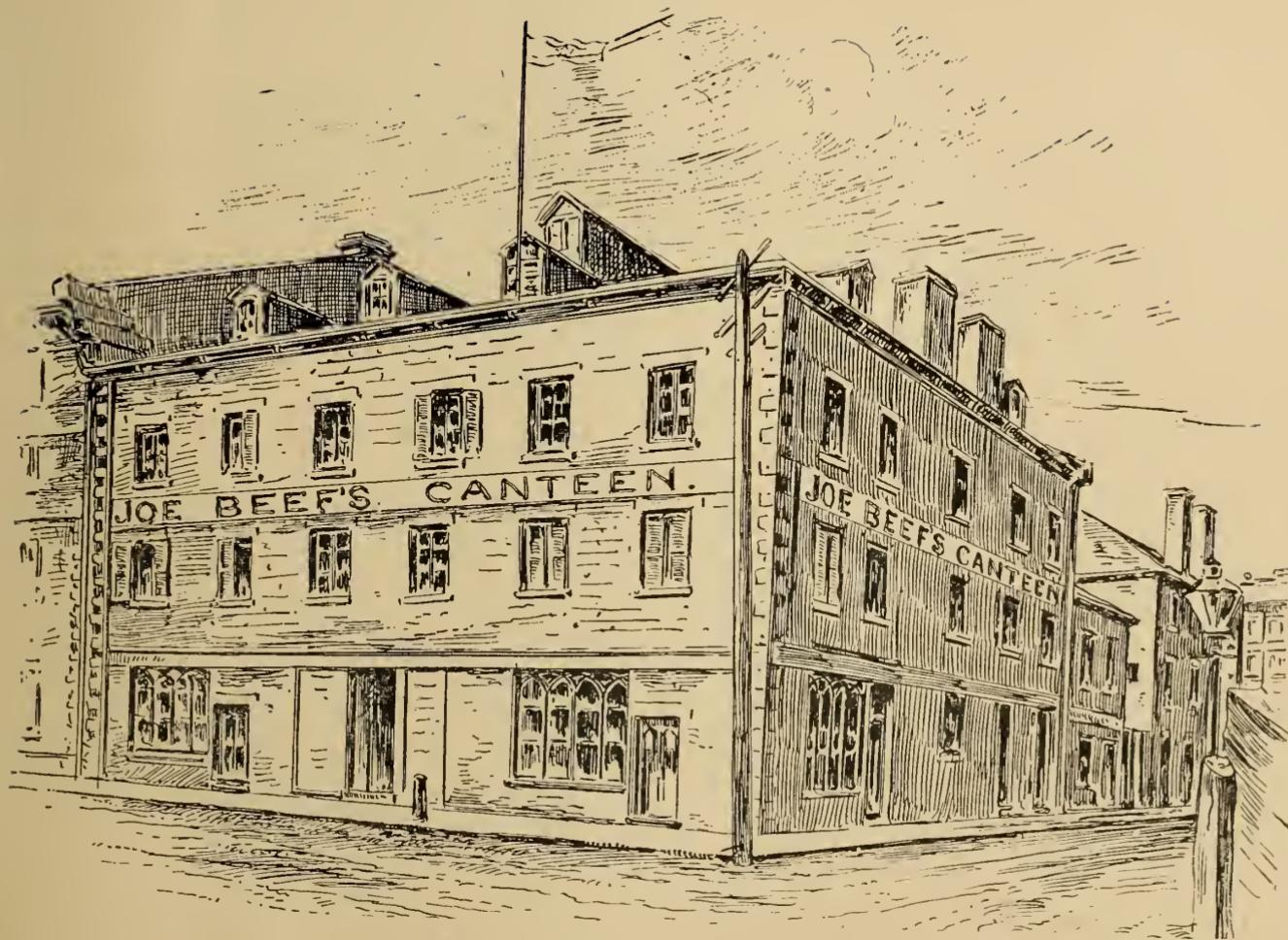
"Dear Friends,—We boys have been saving our coppers again, and beg you will accept this small Xmas offering (\$2.25 enclosed.) We are a class of Sunday School boys who are trying to serve Jesus, and we hope you may all learn of Him, and enjoy His love. Your friends—Howard Parkinson, Cecil Prouse, Amos Chase, Thomas Lane, Wilbur Lane, Willie Read, Delmer Webster, Clement Foster, treasurer; Wilmot Webster, secretary; Marion B. Prior, teacher."

We have 13 children in our Home at present, their ages varying from 4 weeks to 6 or 8 years. We have at times been compelled to refuse where we would gladly welcome, because of the want of means at our command. We hope we shall be able to make further extensions in this direction during the coming year, now that we have separate and more suitable premises for the purpose.

PRISON GATE HOME AND SHELTER.

The premises in Wilton Avenue, lately occupied by the Rescue Home, will now be used as a Prison Gate Home and Shelter for men. We are only in the beginning of our work in this respect. We shall not only meet the prisoners at the prison doors, and invite them lovingly to the home, but shall co-operate with the Spirit of God in bringing about a real change of heart and reformation of life. Hitherto this has been done only on a limited scale, our premises not being altogether in the best position for the work. Formerly the Home was located at Eglinton, some miles out of the city. We have every expectation that with the larger and more central premises an extended work will be done.

In addition to providing a Home for Prisoners who are anxious to mend their ways, we purpose to open a Cheap Shelter for Men. Happily, in the large cities of Canada there is not the same squalor and poverty that exist in large towns in Europe. Nevertheless, there are a goodly number of honest but poor men who would be only too glad of cheap and suitable accommodation.



We shall take every precaution with regard to cleanliness and health, and at the same time provide comfortable accommodation at the price of a few cents per night. We have every hope, too, that the men who use the Shelter will, through coming under our influence, in many cases be led into the way of Life.

Another proposal, which is practically an outcome of the Prison Gate Work, or at least associated with it, is the taking up of a timber limit. Here it is proposed we should draft men that have passed through our Prison Gate Home, under the charge of a responsible officer, for the winter months, in order to employ them in cutting down timber which would be shipped to the Prison Gate wood yard and sold in the ordinary way. This plan, however, will not be able to be carried into effect until next winter.

THE JOE BEEF SALOON.

The famous Joe Beef saloon, which we have taken and which we propose to have converted into a Shelter for Men, is another of the schemes which are in hand and which will be launched in the early part of the year. Joe Beef's saloon immediately faces the wharf at Montreal in its busiest and most central point. It was, as everyone knows, at one time a low drinking saloon. In years gone by, many are the scenes of violence which have taken place here. *now* We reproduce an illustration of the premises, but it would be impossible to give any idea as to the actual condition of the place on the occasion of our visit. Perhaps we had better drop the curtain here, only mentioning that it would require a good many buckets full of eau de cologne to overcome another odor equally strong, but not quite so popular—or healthful either.

We expect to lay out on these premises considerably over \$1,000. When the place is fitted up there will be accommodation for 200 men who will be glad of a comfortable shelter for a few cents a night. Every precaution will be taken with regard to the beds and bedding so as to insure a minimum of anything objectionable. In doing this we shall profit by the experience of England in connection with the Social Work there. The beds will be clean and comfortable, and there will be a minimum risk whether as to vermin or infection. A vigorous surveillance will be kept up throughout.

In connection with the premises there is a large room which will be turned into a hall. We purpose to make this hall a base of operations for the district, so that in addition to having the Shelter we shall be virtually carrying on spiritual operations amongst the seamen and others connected with the wharfs. We shall be more than occupied in summer during the navigation, and in winter we shall draw from another source.

Cheap and wholesome food will be on sale at very low prices. The whole institution will be managed on equitable and commercial principles, so as to result at any rate if not in a profit, not in a loss. Of course allowance will have to be made in the first place for the sinking of capital for the necessary fittings and fixtures, and the readjustment of the premises for our purposes.

THE PROVINCIAL RESCUE HOMES.

A word or two ought to be said with regard to the various Rescue Homes scattered throughout the Dominion, at Montreal, Winnipeg, Victoria, B.C., St. John, N.B., and London, Ont. We feel, however, it would make this chapter too lengthy were we to enter upon any detailed account. We can only say, that from the material which we have received there is every evidence to assure us that a good and satisfactory work has been accomplished in 1892, and that the prospects for 1893 are still more encouraging.

THE LEAGUE OF MERCY.

Before bringing this chapter to a close, we require to say one brief word with regard to the League of Mercy which has just been formed. The League of Mercy is a band of sisters—Salvationists, of course—under the charge of a responsible officer, who devote themselves to visiting hospitals and prisons, carrying words of kindness and love, and generally fulfilling the purpose of what such a league should be—a League of Mercy. In all probability this branch of the work will grow and will extend to other towns and cities throughout the Dominion and Newfoundland.



Rescuing
the fallen.



The League of Mercy

W. Houghton.

CHAPTER IV.

Prospects for 1893—Spiritual.

If the prospects for 1893, so far as the Rescue and Social operations are concerned, are eminently encouraging, so much the more is the prospect for the Spiritual work proper. Anyone who has lived for any length of time in Canada, and has had any experience in Evangelistic work will know the difficulties which have to be coped with in the constant change of population. Towns that ten years ago were prosperous, and that bade fair to become flourishing cities have, by the fluctuation of trade and the reverse tide of events, dwindled down into comparatively small hamlets. The population has gone in a steady stream West, and thus many towns and districts in Ontario have become almost depopulated. At the best of times, with the vast area of country from ocean to ocean, including Newfoundland, over which our operations extend, and a sparsity of population, there are many special difficulties in carrying on such a work as ours.

The question has been long occupying our most careful consideration as to what steps could be devised to meet the change of circumstances, and thus bring ourselves abreast of the needs of the times. Herein is the strength and the glory of the Salvation Army. We are tied to no method. We are as free as the air to adjust ourselves to the needs of the hour. The marvellous principle of adaptation has had a wonderful exemplification in the way in which the Army has appealed to different men and different nationalities. We hold by the blessed Gospel of the Son of God. We seek to turn men from sin unto righteousness, and from Satan unto God. This is our passport among the people. It is here where the Army, in common with all men that have their hearts set on the Kingdom of Righteousness, is *bound*. It is the bond of truth, of love, of pity. But, we repeat, the measures by which we seek to bring our message

before the people are, and always will be, liable to change. So that when we found ourselves confronted with a changed situation in Canada, we cast about for some plan which would bring us into closer touch with the people we seek to help.

THE CIRCLE CORPS.

The Circle Corps meets the case. The idea was first conceived in connection with the Rural work in the Old Country, where much the same state of things exists. There is the constant flow of the people to the towns, so that whereas at one time, in one place, we may have had a prosperous corps; by the constant departure of the people, what was once a flourishing institution becomes virtually a drag upon the wheels. Hence the idea of a *Circle* Corps, in order to group together a series of smaller places and instead of making any one particular spot the basis of operations, taking a whole district, and making that the corps' It is here that we think we see great hope and encouragement for the future. The Circle Corps will enable us not only to maintain ground occupied at present, but will also make it possible to cover ground which may hitherto have had to be given up. In addition, the Circle Corps will enable us to strike out in entirely new directions.

The plan is as follows:—We take a given district, where, within a radius, say of 20 miles there are, perhaps, half a dozen little towns and villages with several smaller places in between. In two or three of these towns we already have small stations which, however, are not sufficient to support an officer by themselves. Instead, therefore, of having an officer at each of these towns we shall amalgamate the work, and appoint an officer to the charge of the whole district. We shall form separate little societies in each place, and the one officer and his lieutenant will supervise them all. Each of the little societies will constitute a Brigade of the Circle Corps, so that while none of the places will be entitled to call itself "the corps," each and all together will constitute the corps.

The various Brigades at different periods will come together for large gatherings. Between them they will be able to make up a brass band, or form a basis for combined attack on a new district, and in many other ways subserve the interests of the war.

A HORSE AND RIG REQUIRED.

All this, however, it would in many cases be impossible to carry out except on one condition, and that is that the officers of the Circle Corps were supplied with a horse and rig. The distances in many instances would be far too long to travel on foot. Railway connections are not always to be found, and even if they were, the cost of travelling would be more than the corps could pay as a regular thing. There may be some places where the railway connection will be an untold advantage, of which we shall be only too glad to avail ourselves. In this event we shall approach the railway company for some special concessions to be made. It will, however, necessarily be upon the horse and rig that we shall be compelled to place our reliance. Here a very practical difficulty arises. Where is the means to be found for their purchase? In the first place we trust there are not a few of our friends and sympathizers who would be found willing to make a gift of either one or the other, or both. Where this is out of the question, there will be other friends who will be happy to render some financial assistance. And then there is the corps itself, which would be only too eager to do its share in raising the money necessary to get the horse and rig as quickly as possible for its own sake. Altogether, though there will undoubtedly be some little difficulty experienced in some places at first, we are not without hope that in many places, in a few months' time, with the kindness and generosity of our friends, our wants will be suitably supplied.

THE NEW DISTRICT PLAN.

Something akin to the Circle Corps is the new plan for the working of the districts under the charge of the District Officers. Hitherto a very large tract of country containing twenty, thirty or forty corps, has been put under the charge of a superior officer called a Divisional Officer. It has been his duty to make periodical visits to his corps and generally do the work and fulfil the office of a chief director. But here again the distance has militated very seriously with his oversight. All this, therefore, under the new plan, will be avoided. Instead of a large district, in some cases of several hundred miles extent, being put under one D. O., the districts will be multiplied so

that any one district will not contain more than say half-a-dozen instead of twenty or thirty corps as at present. The effect of this will be that the D. O. will be better able to discharge his responsibilities.

But that is only one part of the gain. The D. O. will himself be put in charge of one of the corps, the largest and most central in his district. It will save the need of any separate Divisional Headquarters, and thus mean a saving of money. But far more than this, it will bring the chief officer himself into close touch with the practical issues of the war.

NEW SYSTEM OF REPORTING.

Side by side with this new district plan there will be a new system of reporting. Instead of a multitude of questions and answers as at present, upon weekly forms, the D. O. will be enabled to make frequent personal visits to each of the corps, and thus substitute personal supervision instead. The value of this is not to be reckoned, either in the amount of mechanical labor saved, or even the relief which it will bring to the officers, but infinitely more in the zest and spirit which such an arrangement is bound to bring about in the minds of all concerned.

THE "WAR CRY."

What do we propose for 1893? It is very difficult to say what we do propose. There are so many plans in hand at the present time of which it will perhaps be too early for us to speak decisively. One among the many things which it is proposed should be accomplished in 1893 is the doubling of the "War Cry" circulation. The General will be visiting Canada in 1893, and this is one of the things which we have set ourselves to accomplish so as to be able to report at the time he comes.

Among other pressing matters which are claiming attention are the erection of several new buildings. On every side we are pressed to take action, but hitherto we have been compelled to put off our anxious comrades purely and simply because we have not had the means at our command and did not dare to launch out into further expense. We think now we see a clearer

sky, and, with the new arrangements which we have endeavored to describe above, we trust we shall have some financial acquisition to our war chest which will enable us to do something in this direction. If only our friends knew how straightened we are and have been during the past twelve months, and the many heroic efforts which have been made by our people to tide over their difficulties, we cannot but feel that some at least would feel some inward promptings to respond to our help.



CHAPTER V.

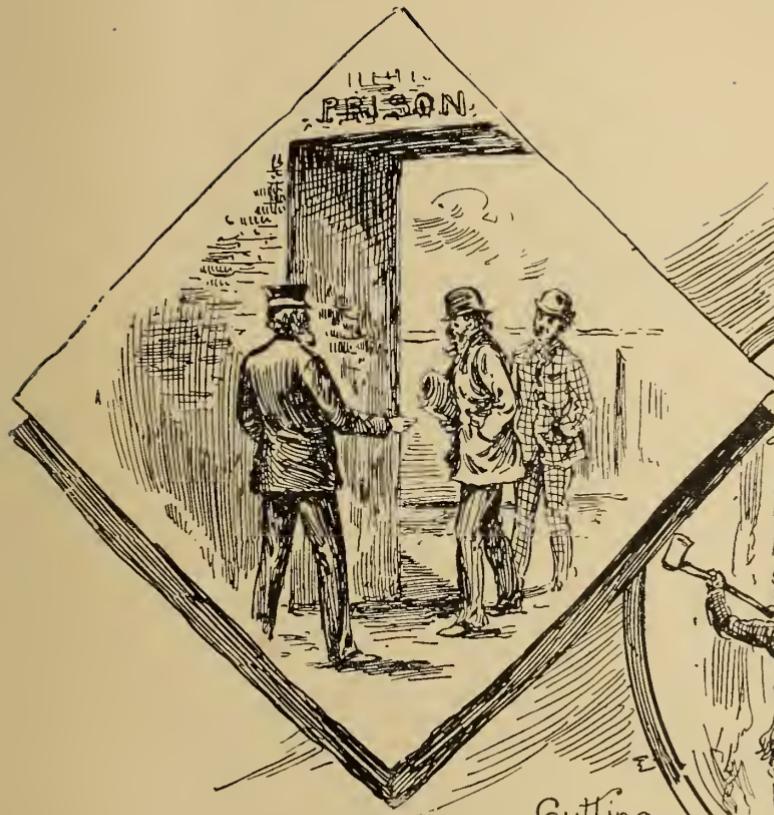
The French Work.

THE French work in Canada is admittedly a hard problem. It is one thing to complain of a difficulty, but quite another thing to go and solve it.

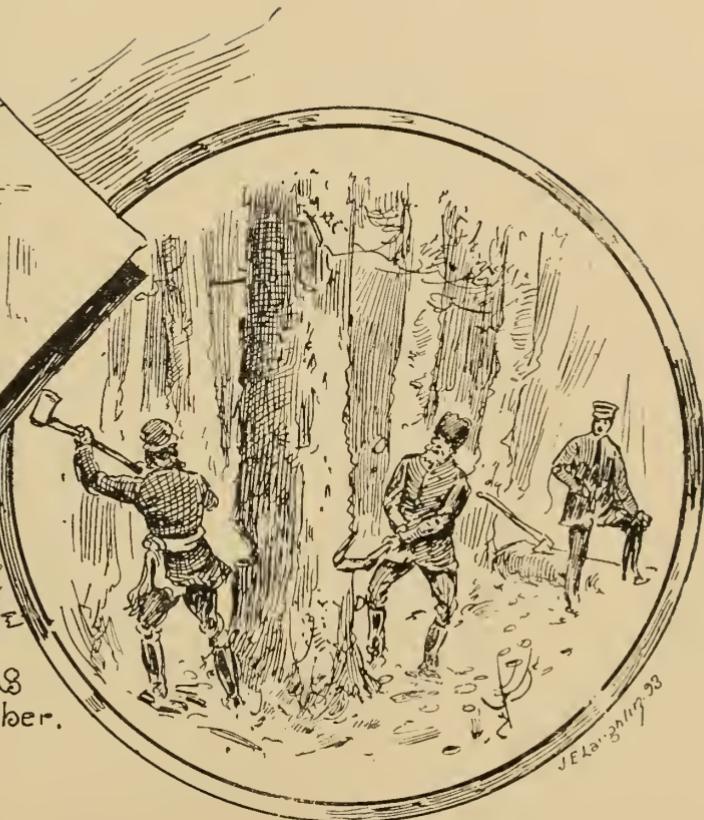
Some six years ago the Army first commenced operations in Quebec in the very heart of a French-speaking population. The shameful treatment that our brave women received is now matter of history. For a time the state of things was almost like a siege. Life was in jeopardy. It did seem that instead of being in Canada, in a free country like ours, at the end of the nineteenth century, we were rather transplanted to a part of Russia away back in the middle ages. The people amongst whom we worked seemed for the time more like savages than men, and yet these were the very people that we sought ourselves to reach. It is the glory of the Army that we go to the worst and to those who need us most. Had we the material at our command we should doubtless have been able to have rendered a wonderful account of our French work in Canada. Right at the very outset we started under special difficulties. In the first place we had not sufficient officers who could speak French. In fact, most of our officers appointed to the French work have had to pick up French and do their work at the same time.

Another difficulty was that we were working amongst a Roman Catholic element. A great deal could be said on this point and still leave a great deal more that might be said. It is undeniably one of the most difficult problems that face us. The people, some of them, believe that they are safe for heaven irrespective of any change of heart or any reform in their lives, and so they consider themselves as being entirely without any need of our ministrations.

Another difficulty was our extreme poverty. We had not the means at our disposal to spare as many officers as were required to carry on the work successfully. What has been raised has been



Gutting
Timber.



J.E.L. 3/1/93

raised in the main not amongst the people themselves, but amongst those who sympathised with the movement. Had we only a fund at Headquarters upon which we could have drawn for the assistance of our French officers, we have no doubt that further advances could have been made. In fact, this is the very reason at the present time that we are prevented from making such advances as we should desire, and which we feel we ought to do. The people we work amongst are poor to begin with, the very poorest of the poor, and then, when it is remembered that they are nominally followers of the Roman Catholic Church, the financial strain will not be wondered at.

WHAT IS PROPOSED.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, we are bound to record as a matter of fact that our officers bravely worked on under most distressing circumstances, and have achieved results in some cases which are very cheering, and which some people, at any rate, would have despaired of.

All this we think in common fairness to our people should be put on record side by side with what, alas ! we are only too ready to admit from an Army point of view has been the slow progress that has been made. At the present time we have ten officers engaged in the French work. We are seriously considering the advisability of concentrating our forces. Take Montreal, for instance. We think of amalgamating the two corps, and so centering on one base of operations all the force at our command. Experience has shown us that in order to reach the French population it is necessary for us to have as many officers as possible, on the simple principle that a crowd draws a crowd. It is to little purpose to appoint merely a couple of girls to deal with a hall full of people, without any assistance to fall back upon. In the first place, by the mere physical exertion they will very soon be tired out, and then, just when a reserve force is needed to carry the battle to the gates, in that very critical moment they are used up and can go no farther. This difficulty is obviated when there are several officers appointed, as, by this means, there is the nucleus of a corps.

We are glad to be able to report that several persons have been converted in connection with the French work, who have in turn become officers. This, while it has meant gain to the work

at large, has meant a great loss to the local corps. In fact, the sacrifice has almost at times been too great.

Another way in which we have suffered has been that when converts have been made, they have, after continuing for some little time, decided to remove to another part of the country. Several have been lost to the local corps in this way; and then when it is borne in mind that the population in Canada is always more or less subject to movement, it will be readily conceived that what we have stated at the first is none too strong—namely, that the French work is a hard problem.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

We think, however, that a brighter day has dawned. As one step in this direction, we have set aside \$500 raised by the Self-Denial effort for the French work. This is a small sum enough, to be sure, and by no means sufficient to cover the expenses that are incurred during the year. We shall require four or five times that amount. Still, it is an earnest of our intentions, and will go to supplement the subscriptions that are made by friends and sympathizers in Montreal and elsewhere for the French work.

Staff-Captain and Mrs. Simco, who for so many years have been in charge of the French work, have been removed to Toronto in order that Mrs. Simco may assist Mrs. Booth in the superintendence of the Rescue Work, which is every day assuming larger proportions. Staff Captain Simco will continue as hitherto to advocate the claims of the French Work throughout the Territory, and in addition will also represent the Rescue and Social Operations; so that his appointment, while it will still result in benefit to the French Work, will be a gain all the way round.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

Their removal has necessitated the appointment of successors, and we are at the present time negotiating with the International Headquarters for the appointment of two French officers to take their place.

We are also considering what steps can be taken with a view to increasing the number of officers who can speak the French language, so as to obviate what is very undesirable, but at the present time unavoidable : the appointment of an officer to one corps for two or three years at a stretch, and in one or two cases for a second term.

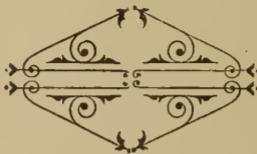
OUR PRESENT NEED.

We think the Army has some claim on our Christian friends in regard to the French work. We are, we believe, the only mission in Canada of any size which has been set apart by either of the denominations to take up the French Work. Yet when it is remembered that in Canada there are two millions and a half French-speaking people, it does at first strike one as strange that no society has deemed it worth their while to take this matter in hand. There is, therefore, all the more need that the Army should be supported in their worthy efforts. The strain upon us financially is very great, and even at the time of writing we are very uncertain whether, as a matter of fact, we shall lose our hall in Quebec. This will be greatly to be deplored, and yet, what are we to do ? The hall in which our French work is carried on has only been lent us on sufferance, and we have received intimation that this may be rescinded at any time.

THE DUAL WORK.

Apart from this, it has been decided to amalgamate the French and English Work, and carry on the two in one building. The English Work is carried on in a fine building which it is very desirable that we should retain. It is the only Protestant building available in Quebec. We have been for some years under contract to purchase it, but during this period there have been local difficulties in the way which have prevented any completion of the purchase. As a matter of fact, there was no one lawfully responsible to complete the contract, several of the trustees having either died or removed to other parts of the country. The matter has been decided in Court, and now rests with the Congregational Conference, and we have received intimation that the Conference require us to complete the purchase, or, failing this, they will be reluctantly com-

elled to dispose otherwise of the premises. We cannot believe that the building will in this way pass out of our hands. If it should be so it would simply mean the closing, not only of the only mission amongst the French, but also the practical withdrawal of the Army from Quebec. Moreover, it is more than probable that the building will fall into catholic hands, and this, we think, ought at any rate to be an inducement to lovers of the Army to help us in the good work. Any communications upon this matter should be addressed to Commandant Herbert Booth, to whom any donations should be sent.





COMMISSIONER COOMBS.



COMMISSIONER REES.

CHAPTER VI.

Change of Commissioners.

WHOEVER has but even a partial acquaintance with the Salvation Army will be aware that one of its strong points is the constant and regular change of officers. But it is very questionable whether, as a general thing, the principle upon which the changes are made is understood, at any rate except by a minority.

There are changes and changes. In the first place we recognize change as a good thing in itself in human affairs. For one thing it prevents stagnation, and brings new life and activity. Nature changes the face of things every year. At the present time the stagnation in the Christian Church is due, in part, to this very thing—the want of change. There are exceptions, of course, but in the main this holds good. This was seen at the very beginning, and recognized by the General, as previously it had been seen and recognized by John Wesley. In our case, however, instead of changing only one or two years, we consider it far away more advisable to change officers every six or eight months. We refer here to the case of officers in charge of corps, not to Divisional or Territorial Commanders.

In the case of Divisional Officers there is, of course, a difference. The Divisional Officer has a wider area under his command. He has not one corps but many to supervise, and his activities are spread over the whole of his command. This makes so frequent a change in his case less necessary, and, as a matter of fact, as a regular thing Divisional Officers do not change oftener than once in every other year. The same thing applies, only on a larger scale, to Commissioners or Territorial Commanders. Of course circumstances may happen which render it expedient or advisable to change a Commissioner at short notice, just as it is expedient on certain occasions to change a Field Officer. These circumstances, however, are exceptional. Canada, as it happens, has been one of the few exceptions. In the ordinary course, a Com-

missioner may be as long as five years in charge of his territory, and, in fact, this is almost rendered essential on account of the large territory which he has to cover. Take Canada, for instance. It is not possible for a Commissioner to go round his territory more than once or twice a year, so that even at the end of five years, at the maximum rate, he would not have been round his command a dozen times, and the likelihood is less than half that number.

HOW THE CHANGE CAME TO BE MADE.

Early in 1892, with the perfect acquiescence of Commissioner Rees, it was thought desirable at Headquarters to effect a change. Commissioner Rees had only been in the country some twelve months and during that time had become, as he deserved to be, greatly beloved by his officers in every way. Moreover, as is well-known, he had special difficulties to contend with in his Canadian command which made it all the more necessary that in the ordinary course he should have continued his administration. He had won the confidence of the people, and at a time when the most delicate pioneering was required, by dint of his personal influence, he had safely steered the vessel over stormy seas. All this, however, was unknown to the public. There were difficulties of which Headquarters were fully aware, and which were causing anxious consideration as to the best course to pursue. In all this, Headquarters knew that in Commissioner Rees they had a godly and cautious leader who could be as much relied upon for his discretion as his piety.

At this time, knowing full well the financial burdens which were pressing like a mountain weight upon the shoulders of our comrades here, and knowing also of other difficulties which were even of a more serious nature still, the Commandant felt it laid upon his heart to volunteer to the General, for what seemed to some very much like a forlorn hope.

THE COMMANDANT VOLUNTEERS.

The Commandant was then in command of the most important territory that the Salvation Army at present has to offer to any Commissioner, apart from the immediate place of the Chief-of-Staff of the whole Army, who stands second to the General.

In the United Kingdom there are 4553 officers, not counting scribes or employees. There are four times as many bands in Great Britain as there are corps in Canada, and of bandsmen alone there are 9,199. There are 9,700 local officers, and nearly ten times as many soldiers. The congregations would approximate something like in the aggregate to a million.

Then with regard to the finances, there is one corps alone that has to raise considerably over \$150 a week to meet its current expenses. Some corps have as many as 600, 700 and 800 soldiers, with halls seating from 3,000 to 5,000 people. The *War Cry* circulation is 270,000 per week, and the *Young Soldier* 121,000.

So that, viewing the matter in one light, it would not seem to have been altogether the wisest arrangement for the Commissioner of this territory to leave such an important command when in the very hey-dey of success, in order to administer the affairs of so comparatively small a charge as Canada offered at that time.

Yet there were reasons, and solid reasons, why such a course was not only commendable, but highly expedient. The matter was laid before Commissioner Rees, and he immediately fell in with the idea, which he hailed with the greatest satisfaction as being calculated to bring about a great increase of strength to the Canadian field. The farewell, therefore, of Commissioner Rees was arranged, and in due course the announcement was made, to the surprise and wonder of all, that the Commandant and Mrs. Booth were appointed as his successors. An affectionate farewell was given to Commissioner Rees. It almost seemed as though a father as well as a leader had gone from our midst. But the sorrow was not without accompanying joy at the thought that very soon Canada would be favored with the appointment of one of the General's sons. Affectionate as was the farewell of Commissioner Rees, no less affectionate was the welcome of Commandant and Mrs. Booth, and very soon both the Commandant and Mrs. Booth had found their way into the people's hearts.

THE COMMANDANT AND MRS. BOOTH.

The Commandant and Mrs. Booth are interesting by way of contrast. The Commandant is reserved and spare, and has something of the forbidding in his appearance at times. Mrs.

Booth, on the other hand, is a beautiful model of well developed womanhood, with a face that is perpetually lit up as with the glow of a summer morning.

Mrs. Booth is a native of Holland. The story of their engagement and subsequent marriage is very interesting. The Commandant is a man who believes that every woman who is worthy of being a good man's wife should make the seeking party feel that with all his seeking he will not get his treasure all at once. At any rate this is the way in which Mrs. Booth when Miss Corrie Schoch treated Commandant Herbert Booth at the time of their *rapprochement*.

In due time the chivalry and faithful persistency of Mr. Herbert Booth, who was acting the part of one of the olden knights, was rewarded by the prize he was seeking, and ultimately Miss Schoch became Mrs. Booth. It was a happy union. The one party was the very complement of the other, and the two combined were stronger every way than apart. The Commandant is always saying that we must put down any improvement he has made in any way to the influence of his wife. He wishes her to have the credit, and there is doubtless a good deal more in this than the mere passing playful expression.

The musical side of the Army owes its development very largely to the Commandant. It is too long a tale to tell here as to the various steps which led up to the formation of a musical department in England and the wonderful growth of Army bands. Not only have the numbers increased, but we say it with perfect respect, there are many bands in England that would compare with the best military bands in the country. One band in particular has attained notoriety and has visited Canada—the Household Troops' Band, under the command of Bandmaster Appleby. This band stands second to none, or rather that was the case at the time of which we are speaking. It has, we must admit, some rivals now, so rapid has been the progress made. Here, however, there is a large field for us in Canada, and we may very justly hope that great things will be done in this direction.

CHAPTER VII.

Property and Finance.

STATISTICS at any time do not make the most interesting matter to read, however edifying they may be in themselves. But because they *are* edifying, and because, moreover, they are a necessity in any society that increases from one upwards, statistics will ever find place and space for themselves. Nevertheless, even without the genius of a Gladstone, there is a side we think on which even statistics may be made to be entertaining, and in the light of the somewhat discursive observations that have already been made, we have some hopes that the perusal of the balance sheet for 1892 will not be without result.

There are two or three items, perhaps, which call for a word or two of explanation. A great hue and cry was made some time ago with regard to the Army property. It was stated in plain round language that, as a matter of fact, the Army had misappropriated its funds. This, of course, is not a new tale by any means, nor does it owe its origin to Canada. The same thing has been said over and over again in England, and recently in connection with the Social Wing. To such an extent had such charges accumulated that the General thought it his duty in the interests of the public to negotiate an influential committee which should sit to enquire into affairs, and, once for all, set the public mind at rest. The report of the Darkest England Committee has come to hand, and we are happy to say its report is all that could be desired. With the exception of an opinion that rather too much money was spent on building operations at the first start off, the whole report is one of discreet praise, and the committee in judicious words give their testimony as to the good work being done. Needless to say, of course, what no one surely ever seriously doubted, the General has had a complete vindication.

PROPERTY.

It is not, however, with the Darkest England Committee, or with England, or with English property at all that we are dealing, but with Canada. Still, the same thing applies with as much force here as there. There is a section of the public which is all too eager to take up the first cry that is made and magnify it out of all proportions, believing every lie to be a truth, and especially when such a cry is made by any who have at one time been closely associated with the movement, say, for instance, who have been officers of the Salvation Army. Then, indeed, is this section of the public more than ordinarily excited. We wish, however, here and now to give an emphatic and unqualified denial to the charges that have been made in toto. These at the time of the agitation were answered in detail in the public press. To mention one case in particular as an illustration of the recklessness of the things which were asserted :—

It was stated that the Army held a property at Alvinston which we had sold without regard whatever to the wishes of the local people, and practically using a high-handed authority in an arrogant and despotic manner. As a matter of fact, that property was not sold at the time at all, although, strange to say, only a week after the agitation the railway company approached us on the matter, and, both in the interests of the work and in the nature of the case, it was rendered expedient to sell it.

It is not worth while, however, to enter into the various charges that have been made. Suffice it to say that wherever money has been received on account of a property it has been held in trust for that property, and spent for the purposes for which it has been given.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

It will be well, however, to explain that the Commissioner of a territory has a perfect right, if in his judgment it should be considered wise or expedient, to sell any property under his jurisdiction. This power is vested in him as the Commissioner for the time being, and there is no other way of carrying out the Army government and organization but by doing so. Over against this, the Commissioner is under bond to the General for the right exercise of his powers

and is in every way safeguarded against wrong-doing. But within these legal and moral limitations, he has, as the administrator of the Army in any country, the power to act as it seems to him best in the interests of the whole concern. Although here again no Commissioner would be considered as justified in disposing of any important property without first consulting with the International Headquarters and acting in harmony with their directions. As a matter of fact, Commissioners as well as Captains are under hard and fast regulations, and there is no need for any party to fear that in the end any Commissioner will be able to do damage. A Commissioner may act, and, unfortunately has on occasion, acted unwisely and even departed from his line of instructions; but so soon as the matter has been laid before International Headquarters, immediate and sufficient steps have been taken to adjust affairs, and if it should have been necessary the Commissioner has been recalled.

THE PROPERTY AND SPIRITUAL FUNDS.

Now we wish to make it clear to our friends and to the public at large, that properties are dealt with on a business and equitable basis. The Property Fund is entirely distinct and separate from what is called the "Spiritual Fund." There is a separate banking account and a separate set of books, and it is an utter impossibility for the two funds to become confused. Every property is financed on its own merits, and careful calculations are made before any liabilities are incurred. Any business man will understand that in dealing with a large number of properties the principle of borrowing and lending comes into force; in fact, the same principle applies in even the smallest store. When capital is sunk on a variety of objects there must necessarily be an interchange of money from one to the other in the ordinary course of business. It is the business as a whole that is dealt with and not any one Department. In the same manner, it is the whole Property Fund that is dealt with as a whole, and not any one individual property. To set aside at once and forever any uneasiness that may be in the minds of our friends a glance at the Balance Sheet will show that over and against all our liabilities we have property assets to the value of half a million dollars, that is nearly twice as much as our liabilities.

ABOUT THE MORTGAGES.

It has been stated that our properties are mortgaged. We admit it. We never expected any-one would believe differently. This is no new thing. It is a plain business-like transaction and applies, not only to every society, but very largely to every business institution. But the question is, To what extent are our properties mortgaged? And here, let it be said, that although unfortunately we have been compelled on account of the commercial depression from which we have suffered in Canada, in common with other societies, to mortgage more than we should otherwise have done, we are, nevertheless, well within the mark. Moreover, our finances are so arranged that every year, in addition to the interest, so much of the principal is being paid off the mortgage.

It has been stated that the Spiritual Fund has been using Property monies. Now this is a wilful perversion of the facts. There is a degree of truth in the statement as such, but not a grain of truth in the inference which is drawn. We are quite at liberty to borrow from one fund on specific terms, supposing that there is money in hand, and it is to our advantage to do so, as much as we are, say, to go down Yonge street, apply to the brokers, and negociate a mortgage at a given rate of interest. In fact, the gain is all the other way. If in one fund we have a balance to spare it is to our interest that we should make use of it ourselves, even although it means that the money is lent for a time to another fund. But in doing this, the same entries and book-keeping are followed as would have been the case had the transaction been undertaken with an outside firm. It is true that the Property Fund did advance a substantial sum to the Spiritual Fund, but, on the other hand, the Spiritual Fund has been paying this off in a business like manner. Moreover, after our self-denial effort, and after the various sums had been adjusted, finding a balance to the good, the Spiritual Fund paid this over off its loan to the Property Fund.

THE SELF-DENIAL MONEY.

We think a word of explanation should be given here, in case any misapprehension may, for other reasons, exist in the minds of any of our friends. When it is announced that as the

result of our Self-Denial efforts \$14,000 has been raised, the first impression is that the Army is well off ; better off, in fact, than any other society. Would that we could say that it were so, even if it were only for a day ! But, unhappily, such is not the case. On account of the depression and other causes previously referred to, we find ourselves very considerably in arrears at the present time, and a good part of the \$14,000 has been appropriated in this way. It was stated to the public that some portion of it would be applied to the payment of corps' debts. This has been done. It was also stated that so much of it would be applied to the fund for Sick and Wounded Officers. This also has been done. But the Sick and wounded Fund was very considerably overdrawn and was causing us great embarrassment in our finances, inasmuch as this meant that we were unable to meet some very pressing liabilities. Consequently by paying arrears, the amount of the Sick and Wounded Fund enabled us immediately to meet some of these liabilities. At the present time the Sick and Wounded Fund is still overdrawn, and were it not that we are very hopeful by our new arrangements that some little assistance will be received in this direction we should be considerably embarrassed during 1893 for means to come to the help of officers in need.

HOW WE STAND AT PRESENT.

It should not be forgotten that the Army established itself in Canada ten years ago in the very flush of victory at a time when the value of land all the way round was increasing, and everything was prospering. Since then the almost universal depression has set in, and the result has been as previously explained, that in many towns and districts where it was thought to be a profitable investment to take up land with a view to the future, the expectations have not been realized, and the land and property have been a drag upon us. This could not be helped, nor could it have been foreseen. No one can be blamed for it. On the other hand, the Commissioner for the time was rather deserving of praise for basing his calculations ahead. Had the tide of prosperity continued we should have been in a very different condition at the present time. Even as it is, we have only cause to praise God that we stand so well, and great credit is due to Commissioner Coombs. The new plans that will shortly come into force will all work

in the same direction, and by the end of 1893 we are hopeful we shall be able to show to our friends a Balance Sheet every way more in advance of 1892 than 1892 is in advance of 1891.

WILL YOU NOT COME TO OUR HELP ?

Will our friends kindly remember our needs. Take, for instance, the Sick and Wounded Fund. We have no endowment to fall back upon. We have no regular channels of income. As a matter of fact, poor as our own people are, it is from them very largely that we find the means to carry on the institution. Four times in every year a collection is made at the corps on behalf of one and another of the funds which are administered at Headquarters—the Sick and Wounded Fund among them. This plan, however, is now set aside, and instead of the Quarterly Collection a weekly tax is levied on the income of the corps, which, in the end will not only become lighter for the corps, but we have reason to believe will benefit the Central Funds.

At the same time, will our friends kindly remember that we sorely stand in need of their utmost generosity, and if any reader of this pamphlet should feel his heart stirred within him, either the Commandant or Mrs. Booth would be delighted to accord him an interview and confer with him as to the best way in which he could come to our help. The Rescue, the Social, and the French Work, as well as the Sick and Wounded Fund, each claim the generous support of Army Friends. There surely cannot be any more Christlike work than raising the fallen and helping those who stand most in need of help. Our Rescue Homes cost on an average from \$170 to \$190 per week to keep. By the kindness of friends we have been enabled in the past in the Provinces to make the Homes practically self-supporting. We have not, however, been able to make the extensions that we could have desired. With regard to Toronto the expenses are very heavy, and we confidently look to our friends to come to our help.

DR. BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1892. CR.

LIABILITIES.	\$	c.	\$	c.	ASSETS.	\$	c.	\$	c.
To Loans on Mortgages and for fixed periods.....		237,373	61		By Freehold and Leasehold Property (less depreciation) 30th September, 1892.....			436,131	68
“ International Headquarters’ Loan Account.....		7,629	45		“ Furniture and Furnishings (less depreciation) 30th September, 1892			7,746	62
“ Building Fund to credit of Corps.....	1,453	97			“ Sundry Debtors.....	13,891	05		
“ Sundry Creditors (Spiritual and Property Fund).....	12,223	99	13,677	96	“ Amount due on Rescue Work Account	4,956	96		
“ Property Department Loan Account (as per contra)		22,014	87		“ Amount due on Social Reform Account	4,733	09		
TO THE SALVATION ARMY FUND, viz.:—					“ General Spiritual Fund Loan Account (as per contra)			23,581	10
Excess of Assets over Liabilities, including \$8,435.62 brought from General Income and Expenditure Account, and \$2,914.56 from Property Income and Expenditure Account.....		214,930	84		By Cash at Bankers			22,014	87
Total		495,626	73		Total			495,626	73

Audited and checked with the books and vouchers and found correct.

1st December, 1892.

JOSEPH BLAKELEY.

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

DR. FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1892. CR.

INCOME.	\$	c.	\$	c.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	c.	\$	c.
TO GENERAL MAINTENANCE FUND, viz.:—					BY HEADQUARTERS' MAINTENANCE:—				
Donations and Subscriptions	\$1,355	70			Rents of Offices and Staff Quarters, including alterations and removal expenses	2,366	82		
Rescue Work, balance transferred	2,512	27			Gas, Fuel and Water	584	73		
Social Reform, balance transferred	2,270	20			Stationery and Printing	829	25		
	6,138	17			Postage and Telegrams	1,932	76		
<i>Less</i> Hindoo Fund, balance transferred	1,099	58			General Office Expenses, including free War Crys, Auditors' Fees, Duty, Exchange, Legal Expenses, and Incidental Expenses	1,204	78		
	5,038	59			Travelling Expenses	105	12		
Financial Specials (net)	690	45			Salaries of Headquarters Staff	10,270	05		
Quarterly Collections (net)	2,497	73			Expressage, etc	90	01		
Candidates' Fees, less printing, etc	94	64							
Junior Soldiers' War	25								
“ AUXILIARY LEAGUE:—					“ DIVISIONAL AND CORPS EXPENSES:—				
Subscriptions	1,229	95			Grants to Divisions	1,190	48		
<i>Carried forward</i>	9,551	61			Travelling Expenses of officers and cadets to corps not refunded	93	51		
					<i>Carried forward</i>	1,283	99	17,383	52

DR.

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*

CR.

INCOME.	\$	c.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		9,551 61	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,283 99	17,385 32
TO SPECIAL MEETINGS :—			BY DIVISIONAL AND CORPS EXPENSES.—		
Proceeds of special demonstrations and tours	1,915 09		<i>Continued</i> :—		
Proceeds of May meetings.....	396 03		Travelling Expenses staff officers inspecting corps and conducting special meetings	1,672 98	2,956 97
“ GRANTS FROM TRADE.....		2,311 12	“ SPECIAL MEETINGS :—		
“ SICK AND WOUNDED FUND :—		18,150 00	Printing, Advertising, Travelling, Postage, rents of halls and Incidental expenses, including \$785.57 paid to French work, being net proceeds of La Marechale's tour	1,878 81	408 13
Collections and Donations.....		664 79	Expenses of May Meetings		
“ HARVEST FESTIVAL SCHEME :—		3,063 21	“ SICK AND WOUNDED FUND :—		
Donations and Collections			Including grants to officers requiring help, officers travelling, medical attendance and maintenance of Homes of Rest.....		
“ FRENCH WORK :—			“ AUXILIARY LEAGUE :—		
Donations and Subscriptions.....	543 66		Postage, Stationery, Printing, periodicals supplied to members, and incidental expenses	1,035 94	
Less printing of “ En Avant,” travelling, etc	491 09	52 57	“ DEPRECIATION ON FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	467 14	
“ SELF-DENIAL FUND, 1891 :—					
Donations and Collections	11,430 51				
Less Printing, Postage, refunds, and incidental expenses	2,920 92	8,509 59			
<i>Carried forward</i>		42,302 89	<i>Carried forward</i>	29,795 31	

DR.

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*

CR.

INCOME.	\$	c.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>	42,302	89	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	29,705	31
By HARVEST FESTIVAL SCHEME:—					
Printing, Postage, Advertising and inci- dentials.....	197	25			
Percentage refunded to Divisions	229	50			
Amount paid to Property Fund for Rent of poor corps	407	58			
Amount paid to Trade for War Crys of poor corps.....	1,878	50			
				2,712	83
“ SELF-DENIAL FUND, 1892 :—					
Printing, Postage, and expenses of folding Self-Denial matter.....	236	13			
Less Donations received.....	47	00			
				189	13
“ GRANTS TO TRAINING GARRISONS				1,170	00
BY BALANCE CARRIED TO THE SALVATION ARMY FUND				8,435	62
Total	42,302	89	Total	42,302	89

Audited and checked with the books and vouchers and found correct.

1st December, 1892.

JOSEPH BLAKELEY.

GENERAL SOCIAL REFORM ACCOUNT

DR. FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1892. CR.

INCOME.	\$	c.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	c.	
To Donations, Subscriptions, and rebates on sundry accounts	1,418	46	By Balance overpaid on former account brought forward	2,270	20	
" Proceeds of special tours	483	10	" Amounts paid for rent of Eglinton and Hamilton Homes.....	585	00	
" Proceeds of collecting boxes	164	95	" Salaries of Social Reform officers.....	1,028	50	
" Grant from Toronto City Council.....	1,000	00	" Depreciation on Furniture.....	183	75	
To balance carried forward (as per balance sheet).....	3,066	51	" amounts advanced to sundry Homes for various industries :—			
	4,733	09	Toronto.....	\$1,674	60	
			Hamilton	472	65	
			Kingston	396	50	
				2,543	75	
Total	7,799	60	" amounts advanced for travelling, printing, postage, and incidental expenses.....	1,188	40	
					5,529	40
			Total	7,799	60	

Audited and checked with the books and vouchers and found correct.

1st December, 1892.

JOSEPH BLAKELEY.

RESCUE WORK AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER

DR.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

CR.

INCOME.	\$	c.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	c.
To Donations and Subscriptions	770	57	By Balance overpaid on former account brought forward	2,512	27
“ Proceeds of Special Tours	350	13	“ Rents and Rates, including arrears transferred	2,410	00
“ Grant from Toronto City Council	200	00	“ Fuel	209	50
To Balance carried forward (as per balance sheet)	1,320	70	“ Printing and Stationery	27	60
	4,956	96	“ Travelling and Special Tours Expenses	302	78
			“ Provisions	365	16
			“ Depreciation on Furniture	94	12
			“ Incidental Expenses	356	23
				3,765	39
Total	6,277	66	Total	6,277	66

Audited and checked with the books and vouchers and found correct.

1st December, 1892.

JOSEPH BLAKELEY.

THE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT.

DR. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1892. CP.

INCOME.	\$	c.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	c.
To Donations and Subscriptions	8,651	06	By Ground Rents	144	63
" Legacy of the late Mrs. Buchan	920	45	" Insurance	2,041	84
" Rents of S. A. buildings, <i>less</i> amounts refunded to D. O.'s	20,154	62	" Taxes	472	89
To Balance carried to Salvation Army Fund	2,914	56	" Interest on Mortgages, Loans and Agreements	17,038	36
			" Repairs and Alterations	1,501	69
			" Legal Expenses	1,990	53
			" Travelling Expenses	337	49
			" Salaries of Property Department Officers	3,304	10
			" General Expenses, viz., Exchange, Audit Fees, Ex- pressage, Depreciation on Furniture, Printing, Stationery, and Incidental Office Expenses	774	86
			" Depreciation on Properties	5,014	30
Total	<u>32,640</u>	<u>69</u>	Total	<u>32,940</u>	<u>69</u>

Audited and checked with the books and vouchers and found correct.

1st December, 1892.

JOSEPH BLAKELEY

STATEMENT OF THE SELF-DENIAL FUND, 1892.

DR.

SHOWING THE AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED BY EACH DIVISION.

CR.

INCOME.	\$	c.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	c.
Chatham Division.....	508	67	Expressage, Postage, etc	354	37
Montreal "	472	83	Food for cadets and others engaged in folding appeals	118	38
Moncton "	820	81	Printing expenses	1,425	90
Toronto "	816	50	Rebate to Divisions	833	05
Manitoba "	2,055	23	Balance	11,388	36
B. Columbia "	1,381	91			
Kingston "	703	51			
Halifax "	1,049	18			
London "	779	65			
Hamilton "	587	47			
St. John, N.B. "	1,059	69			
Barrie "	546	51			
Ottawa "	610	48			
" Newfoundland Division	1,200	00			
Sundry Corps direct to Headquarters	46	05			
Cash donations to Headquarters	499	08			
Raised by Headquarters, including salaries of staff	680	95			
Memorial meetings	391	54			
Total	14,120	06	Total	14,120	06

* This will be increased slightly, as the amount for Newfoundland realized over \$1,200.

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